

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY APRIL 8, 1897.

XXXVI—NO. 4

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Pianos and Organs

Tuned and Repaired.  
Have your Piano or Organ tuned and repaired by an experienced and practical tuner. Tuning \$2.00; repairs extra.

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### ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Seads for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Euclid's Jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O., will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, Joe Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

### PHYSICIANS:

D. W. H. KIKLUND, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

### HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thesis Ring Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of Superior quality of Merchant Bar and Block with Iron.

MASILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturer of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bottles, Flasks, &c.

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### CRODIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1852, Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

### JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

**B C B**

## The New Catalogue And . . . . Fashion Journal

No. 21, ready about April 10, will be one of the largest and most complete mail order guides we've ever published—over 150 pages in the book, prices of everything we sell—pictures of the goods on almost every page, every suggestion and bit of information that will help make buying here satisfactory and profitable to you, no matter where you live.

Send your address and we'll mail you a copy free, postpaid.

### SILKS

The choicest wash silks we ever offered at such prices:

New Crystal Cord Silks, 35c.

Genuine Habutai Wash Silks, 35c—best wash silks made.

Kaiki Silks, 25c—in handsome stripes and checks.

New Foulard and India Silks, 25, 35, 50, 75c, \$1.00

—500 different pieces—designs and colorings that show an artist's touch—splendid for full gowns and waists.

In the interest of your pocket-book have us send you samples of these; then you can measure accurately, the length and breadth of the advantages we offer, and decide whether you'll save most money by buying here. We want to show you by the most thorough test possible, how determined we are to get your orders on MERIT—and we think they have merit enough more than usual to win us the preference.

**BOGGS & BUHL,**  
ALLEGHENY, PA.

Queen & Crescent Route.

International Convention Y. M. C. A., Mobile, April 21-25. International Conference General Secretary, Selma, April 26-28.

For the meetings named above we have arranged with our connections for train service to Mobile, Ala., through Selma, thus obviating the necessity of \$3.00 additional fare, which will have to be paid on tickets purchased via the other routes.

Queen & Crescent train service from Cincinnati to the South is too well known to require any praise. Low rates in effect for these meetings. All trains run via Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, W. C. Rice, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, O.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure blind bleeding ulcerated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, etc. by mail, for 50¢ and \$1 per box. Williams' Mfg Co., prop's, Cleveland, O.

For sale by Z. T. Bailey, Massillon, O.

## WANT A FINAL VOTE.

### Morgan Trying to Get Action on His Resolution.

### THE BANKRUPTCY BILL COMES UP.

Many Stormy Passages Over the Cuban Question in the Senate—Mr. Morgan Will Speak Again Friday—Mr. Hale Causes Some Excitement.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Much bad blood was developed in the senate over the Cuban question and there were numerous stormy passages and acrimonious personal charges. Early in the day Mr. Morgan (Ala.) called up his resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba and recognizing both parties as belligerents. He spoke for some time in a dispassionate manner on the resolution, but was aroused by Mr. Hale (Me.) to a series of sharp retorts. It led to the declaration by Mr. Morgan that in read of sending a lawyer to Cuba to investigate the case of Dr. Ruiz, as was contemplated, the administration would do well to send a ship of war to Havana and demand redress. At another point Mr. Hale questioned Mr. Morgan's statement that Cuban prisons were "stuffed" with American prisoners, declaring that the information reaching him (Hale) showed that no such condition existed.

The strain occasioned by this charge and denial was relieved by the expiration of the morning hour which cut off the debate. The Morgan resolution lost its place and went to the calendar, but Mr. Morgan will continue his speech today and has given notice of a motion to proceed with the Cuban resolution to a final vote.

Most of the day was given to the bankruptcy bill, Mr. Stewart of Nevada, speaking in opposition. The discussion drifted to the financial question, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Stewart having an amusing discussion on bimetallism.

During the day Mr. Earle (Dem., S. C.) introduced a resolution for the immediate reorganization of senate committees and the filling of all vacancies.

He spoke briefly for the first time since entering the senate on the injustice of keeping the new senators from committee service. The resolution went over till tomorrow.

The Morgan resolution on the Cuban question then came up for debate.

Mr. Morgan said a movement which in any way embraced the contingency of war was of such a solemn nature that it should be free from excitement.

It was in this view that he approached the subject now. He did not wish to occasion a ferment in the United States, even though the hearts of the American people are full of this subject.

If the United States government had taken proper care of its citizens in Cuba great loss of life and property would have been avoided. But our government had not taken care of its people, and it was time that it did so. This resolution was designed to place the United States in a position to protect its citizens.

"But," he added, "I am almost hopeless after the policy of the past months, that any administration will get its courage up to the point of sending our ships to Havana and demanding justice and liberty for our people."

Mr. Morgan referred to the death of Dr. Ruiz and commented on the reported purpose of the administration to send a lawyer to Havana to investigate.

"Instead of hunting out a lawyer to go down to Havana," declared the senator, "our authorities might well send a ship of war to Havana with a commissioner on board and say to Spain: 'If that man has been murdered you must punish the guilty ones, and on the spot make immediate indemnity.'

"Do I understand," queried Mr. Hale, "that the senator objects to sending to Cuba an agent—he the lawyer or not—to establish the facts?"

"As an American," responded Mr. Morgan, "I would regret to see a lawyer go there, but if I were a British subject I would expect to see a ship of war as well as a lawyer go there."

"What we need," exclaimed Mr. Morgan, "is action, resolution, determination, purpose, conclusion that shall protect the people against these outrages. And one exhibition of that determination in the island of Cuba would do more good than all the lawsuits ever brought."

In the course of his speech Mr. Morgan referred to Spanish prisons being stuffed with American prisoners. This brought on another sharp exchange with Mr. Hale.

"What evidence has the senator (Morgan)," asked Mr. Hale, "that the prisons of Cuba are filled with American citizens? I do not believe that he speaks for themselves."

### THE GREEKS CELEBRATE.

The King Receives a Great Ovation. Many Cheers For War.

ATHENS, April 5.—The greatest enthusiasm was manifested here during the fêtes organized to celebrate the anniversary of the declaration in 1821 of the independence of Greece from Turkish rule. The king and the members of the royal family here, accompanied by the ministers and all the high court and other officials of Athens, attended the religious ceremonies at the Cathedral where a te deum was sung. The king received a great ovation during his passage to and from the Cathedral and he and the ministers were showered with leaflets inscribed, "hurrah for war."

The scenes throughout the day, although very brilliant, were lacking in the usual imposing display on account of the large number of troops sent to the frontier. There was a salute of 21 guns in the morning and a free feast of roast lamb, the national dish, was given to the poor.

Throughout the day crowds of people paraded the streets cheering the king and for war with Turkey.

The celebration commenced with the deum at the Cathedral. Entombed the horses of the carriage occupied by the crown princess became alarmed, bolted and the vehicle was overturned. A scene of tremendous excitement followed. The people rushed to the spot from all sides and raised the carriage. The princess, who was not hurt, soon entered the king's carriage and proceeded to the Cathedral.

There were no manifestations upon the part of the crowd when the foreign representatives passed, but when the cortège reached the Cathedral there were terrific shouts of "long live war," "long live Crete" and "long live the king."

There was another popular demonstration in front of the university. Large numbers of Greek flags were displayed and wreaths were deposited on the statues of the heroes of Greek independence. Patriotic speeches were made, the warlike sentiments were loudly applauded and the speakers received ovations.

BRYAN CALLS ON MCKINLEY.

The Democratic Candidate a Visitor at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There were some important callers at the White House. First came Senator Hanna of Ohio, who had just returned from Cleveland. He was with Mr. McKinley half an hour. While Mr. Hanna was still in the White House Mr. Bryan, the late Democratic candidate for president, called with Representative McMillin of Tennessee and Attorney General Smythe of Nebraska, to pay his respects to his successful rival. They were immediately ushered into Mr. McKinley's private office. The president, who was talking to a group of gentlemen, advanced and the president and the candidate shook hands cordially. Mr. Bryan remarked upon the president's apparent good health and the latter spoke of the fact that he had seen by the newspapers that Mr. Bryan was here to argue a case before the supreme court. He also said he had received a copy of Mr. Bryan's book a few days ago, but as yet had not had time to read it.

Mr. Bryan said a movement which in any way embraced the contingency of war was of such a solemn nature that it should be free from excitement. It was in this view that he approached the subject now. He did not wish to occasion a ferment in the United States, even though the hearts of the American people are full of this subject.

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LAMON, Ia., April 7.—The annual conference of the Latter Day Saints was called to order by President Joseph Smith. The conference organized by confirming President Smith in the chair permanently. Prayer was offered by W. H. Kelley of Ohio. The chair appointed a credential committee. The president outlined the past and present condition of the work, reporting 1,840 baptisms. He regretted the unwillingness of the Utah wing to meet this church on a well defined basis of established principles. Speaking by phone he acknowledged the guilty ones, and on the spot make immediate indemnity."

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## HALLUCINATIONS.

SOME OF THE CURIOUS EXAMPLES RECORDED IN HISTORY.

The Lives of Many Great Men Have Been Influenced by Visions - Frequently They Have Been Prophetic; at Other Times They Have Caused Tragedies.

The importance of the part played by dominant hallucinations in the history of the world can scarcely be overrated. Julius Caesar, Napoleon Bonaparte, Socrates, Luther, Ignatius Loyola, are but a few of the great men whose lives were intimately entwined with ruling delusions. In these cases the illusions seem to have been persistent and not to have been produced by any voluntary effort on the part of the seer. On the other hand, Talma could walk on to the stage and after staring at the brilliant and applauding audience for a few seconds would see nothing but rows of grinning skeletons. In this he seems to have foretold Herr Boettiger, for the skeletons were in the exact positions of the members of the audience, and changed their postures with every variation of their positions. It was to this grisly "house" that the great actor delivered some of his grandest histrionic efforts.

Goethe, as might be expected, called up pleasanter and more peaceful visions. At will he could see a flower in the center of his visual field. He thus described it: "This flower does not for a moment preserve its form; it is generally decomposed, and from its interior are born other flowers with colored, or sometimes green, petals. These are not natural flowers, but fantasic, nevertheless regular figures, such as the roses of sculptors."

The capacity for thus producing at will a lovely object had, however, the disadvantage described by Abercrombie in his famous "Inquiry Concerning the Intellectual Powers," that they were not as a rule dismissible at pleasure.

Blake, after studying a model seated in a chair, could continue seeing her clearly when the chair was empty. This must have been an economical way of hiring subject by the hour and would be an acceptable talent in these days of highly feed models. The ghoulish case described by Sir Walter Scott of the man who knew that he was dying, and knew equally well that there was nothing whatever the matter with him, is perhaps too familiar to need more than passing mention. The black cat that this luckless man saw was, to use his own words, "no household cat, but a bubble of the elements which has no existence." This animal was as complex in form as the seer's metaphor, for it would turn suddenly into a court usher, and the usher in his turn would become a skeleton. This man showed no symptoms of insanity and was fully aware of the unreality of what he saw, which must greatly have added to the persistent misery of his condition.

An old gentleman described by the late Dr. Elam had a power of conjuring up, often without voluntary effort, two or more charming dancing girls, and the antics of these nymphs continued until sleep came to the rescue. The old fellow was of a particularly pious and proper turn of mind, so that their gratuitous ballet was presumably wasted on him. Nicolai of Berlin, a very level headed savant, was troubled for two months with the vision of a corpse. The hallucination lasted as a rule exactly eight minutes, and the body was apparently always steady at a uniform distance of about ten feet from the observer.

This trouble supervened suddenly after a violent quarrel in which Nicolai had been engaged. Ultimately the corpse and all the poor man's other delusions were driven back to their own sphere by the presage attacks of leeches on the temples. This treatment was also most effective in dispelling the visions of a certain clergyman in Hampshire late in the last century. He habitually engaged in personal encounters with the devil, until the leeches drove the foul fiend out of his visual field. Dr. Bostock, the psychologist, saw the heads of his friends "in relief, like medallions." Curiously enough, he could never conjure up their bodies.

The great Napoleon was, as is generally known, invariably attended by star. This story was implicitly believed at the time, and it is said to have been first related by General Rapp, who, on visiting the monarch's tent at night, found Bonaparte excitedly pointing to a corner of the tent, crying: "Do you see that—my star? It is shining there before you!" At the period of the reformation wrestling with the evil one in prison was by no means an uncommon exercise. Lather several times managed in these combats. Mr. Lecky tells us of the young monk who rushed up to St. Pachomius and Palaemon in the desert and told them excitedly of the beautiful woman who had tempted him in his cell and, "having worked her purpose," had vanished miraculously in the air, leaving him half dead upon the ground. The story goes on to say that the young monk, "with a wild shriek, broke away from his saintly listeners" and rushed across the desert till he arrived at the next village and there leaped into the open furnace of the public baths and perished in the flames."

Cazotte was reported to have habitually dreamed with his eyes open, so that at the dinner party when he suddenly said that he saw Condorcet, who was one of the guests, in prison and taking poison to avoid the headsman's ax nobody paid much attention. The event, however, happened within two years under the precise circumstances described.—London Standard.

The New Yorker of the present day is inclined to smile when he reads that on the Fourth of July, 1795, the parade of soldiers in that city numbered 900 men. Their route was from the Battery up Broadway to the new Presbyterian church, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Edward Livingston.

The myrtle plant has always been regarded as an emblem of love. Among the Greeks and Romans it was planted in cemeteries.

## GRANT ROUGHS IT.

He Slept in a Pigpen After the Battle of the Wilderness.

The general and staff bivouacked upon the ground. The night was quite chilly, and a couple of fires were lighted to add to our comfort. General Grant lay down with his officers beside one of the fires without any covering. When asleep, an aid quietly spread an overcoat over him. For about four hours we all kept turning over every few minutes so as to get warmed on both sides, imitating with our bodies the diurnal motion of the earth as it exposes its sides alternately to the heat of the sun. When daylight broke it was seen that a low board structure close to which the general in chief had lain down was a pigpen; but its former occupants had disappeared and were probably at that time nourishing the stomachs of the cavalry troopers of the invading army. Unfortunately the odors of the place had not taken their departure with the pigs, but remained to add to the discomfort of the bivouackers. Sheridan's cavalry had had a fight at this place the afternoon before, in which he had defeated the opposing force, and the ground in the vicinity, strewn with the dead, offered ample evidence of the severity of the struggle.

At daylight on the morning of the 8th active operations were in progress throughout the columns. General Sheridan had ordered his cavalry to move by different roads to seize the bridges crossing the Po river. General Meade modified these orders and directed a portion of the cavalry to move in front of Warren's infantry on the Spottsylvania Court House road. The enemy were felling trees and placing other obstacles in the way in order to impede the movement, and the cavalry was afterward withdrawn and the infantry directed to open the way.

About sunrise General Grant, after taking off his coat and shaking it to rid it of some of the dust in which he had lain down, shared with the staff officers some soldiers' rations and then seated himself on the ground by the roadside to take his morning smoke.—General Horace Porter in Century.

## WALES' GOOD NATURE.

It Averted Threatened Trouble During His Canadian Tour.

Stephen Fiske describes the Prince of Wales' visit to America in the Ladies' Home Journal and relates these interesting incidents of his tour through Canada: "The Catholics had gained a little victory over the stern Duke of Newcastle at Quebec, and now the Orangemen demanded to be allowed to present addresses to the prince and to be received separately from their Catholic fellow citizens. The duke consulted with Governor General Head and refused to permit this distinction. At Kingston an Orange demonstration was prepared, and the royal party did not land from the steamer. The Orangemen chartered another steamer and pursued the prince to Brockton, but again he was not allowed to go on shore. At Coburg a party of 50 Canadian gentlemen took the horses from his carriage and drew him through the pretty hamlet. At Toronto the mayor apologized for the display of Orange flags. The prince was hoisted and hissed when he attended church, and serious riots were feared.

"All trouble was averted, however, by the good humor of the prince himself. He was taking a drive with the duke, and the Orangemen hastily hung a banner across the road so that the royal party had to drive under it. Newcastle was indignant and ordered the coachmen to turn back; but lo, another Orangeman had been hung to cut off the retreat. Then the prince, laughing heartily, took off his hat to the flag and was cheered by the Orangemen. However, the duke was not mollified, and the journey to Niagara falls was expedited. The prince first saw the great falls on Sept. 15. A number of riding horses had been provided by the Canadian government, and he mounted at once and rode to view the falls from various points."

**Cases of Kleptomania.**  
That plenty of genuine cases of kleptomania undoubtedly exist is well known to both legal and medical experts. There was, for instance, the case of a not very long deceased nobleman who frequently pocketed his hostess' spoons at a dinner party, and whose pockets were invariably searched by his man on his return, with a view to prompt restitution.

In another case a lady who was quite rational upon other points was discovered to have 15 bags concealed about her, in which were over 1,100 little articles which she had stolen and concealed, although nearly everyone was absolutely worthless. A clergyman has been known to steal Bibles under the impression that he was thereby propagating the gospel. Another gentleman, sane in other respects, invariably stole the towels from any hotel he stopped at while traveling and returned them when he got home, and, oddest of all, there has been a case of a man who would never eat food which he had not stolen. He was a man of means, and his personal attendant used to hide his meals, so that he might think he himself had stolen them, in order to induce him to eat.—Lady's Pictorial.

**One Kind of Business.**  
Bystander—Wasn't that a pretty stiff price you asked that man for those shoes?

Storekeeper—Yes; that's business. They're not good for anything, so of course he won't come again. Therefore we might as well get as much as we can out of him.—Boston Transcript.

The bite of the mosquito would scarcely be noticed were it not for the fact that the insect injects into the wound an acrid juice, which causes the itching and painful sensation.

The myrtle plant has always been regarded as an emblem of love. Among the Greeks and Romans it was planted in cemeteries.

## CHILDREN'S EYES.

A PHYSICIAN ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CARING FOR THEM.

Disposition Sometimes Affected by Trouble of the Eyesight Benefits of Using Properly Adjusted Glasses — Valuable Advice to Parents.

About two years ago a lady brought two of her sons, aged respectively 9 and 11, to me to have their eyes examined to see if glasses were needed. She had taken this step partially on my invitation and as a matter of precaution, as she was well aware that both herself and her husband had defective eyes, and some of her children were already wearing glasses for troubles which were without doubt hereditary. In answer to questions about the general health of the children, their disposition, complaints they made regarding headache, etc., she made the following statement:

"I really am puzzled to know what to do with the older boy. He seems so irritable and cross after a few days at school, and he always seems to be spoiling for a fight. His health seems very good, with the exception of headache after study, but he is not nearly as far advanced in school for his age as is his younger brother."

After making a careful examination I prescribed glasses for the older one, but told the mother that the younger one did not need them at the present time. I did not see anything of the children or the mother for six months, at which time, when meeting the mother, she told me the glasses had worked a marvelous change in her son, and he wore them constantly and could not bear to be without them. He was now picking up in his school work and was better advanced than she had ever known him before.

This child is only one of many thousands in our schools today who are having their dispositions ruined and are called dull and stupid by their parents and teachers through no fault of their own. Being perhaps born with a defect in sight, they do not know of any different world from that which they see through defective eyes, consequently cannot relate their troubles to their parents, as they are entirely unconscious of their defect. Therefore I wish to emphasize most emphatically that it is the duty of all parents and teachers to mark very closely any peculiarity that children may have in looking at objects at a long distance or close at hand, such as squinting the eyes, frowning, looking sideways from partially closed eyes and particularly regarding the distance at which they hold their reading matter from their eyes, for it is natural for a child, or for a grown person, for that matter, who has normal sight to hold clearly printed reading matter about 15 inches from his eyes. Should this be varied to any extent, such as drawing the reading quite close to the eyes or holding it at arm's length, it is almost a sure sign that there is something wrong.

People who have strong eyes usually have but little sympathy for those who are less fortunate in this respect.

The necessity of glasses to assist a child in school work, which will put it on a more even footing with the other students, is not appreciated by many parents who are otherwise thoughtful and considerate of the welfare of their children, and who are in many cases undergoing privations that their children may secure an education. Do not be ready to judge these children as having a bad fit for glasses or wishing to wear them because some of their playmates do. Better be a little over-cautious in having the child's eyes examined than to take too much responsibility in this matter in your own hands, for no honest optician will advise you to put glasses on a child unless they are sure to prove an advantage.

Another point which I think should be proclaimed loud and long to the different parents is the fact that nine of every ten cases of strabismus (cross-eyes) existing among children under the age of 12 can be wholly cured by the very simple and painless method of wearing glasses, whereas, if this matter is left until the child has reached maturity it requires a painful operation, which in the majority of cases is not altogether successful then, for it is not alone the matter of appearance that the parents are responsible for. But children who are cross-eyed and allowed to remain in this condition any length of time are almost certain to lose the use of one eye wholly or in part, owing to the length of time they are allowed to go in this way. Very few children are born cross-eyed, and almost every mother will tell you that this misfortune was due to some sickness, a fall or something of the kind which happened when they were beginning to walk, when in reality the accident or sickness only marked the time that the child first began to use its eyes to discriminate small objects, and the straining of the eyes to see caused them to cross.

Another reason why many children are allowed to grow up cross-eyed is because physicians in general practice have heretofore been so grossly ignorant of these subjects that they have informed the mother that the child would probably outgrow this trouble. This is a mistake. Cross eyes are produced by straining the sight and very rarely, if ever, are outgrown. Babies sometimes have the appearance of being slightly cross-eyed, owing to the formation of the lids when they are very small. This, of course, may be outgrown. But when parents notice their child's eyes cross temporarily when looking at an object close at hand, even though they remain so for a few moments only, they will use the best of judgment in having the matter investigated at once. Do not think that an operation will do away with wearing glasses in these cases, for glasses almost invariably go with an operation, and you cannot change this matter, however much you may wish to do so.—Dr. W. L. Seymour in Omaha World-Herald.

The bite of the mosquito would scarcely be noticed were it not for the fact that the insect injects into the wound an acrid juice, which causes the itching and painful sensation.

The myrtle plant has always been regarded as an emblem of love. Among the Greeks and Romans it was planted in cemeteries.

## CRACKING BILLIARD BALLS.

Freakish Results of Blizzard Weather on the Ivory Globes.

Dudley Kavanagh, the champion of billiards in the days of the supremacy of the old four ball American game, talking the other night about the habit of ivory billiard balls to crack if not carefully protected from cold drafts, related this amusing incident:

"About 30 years ago, when I kept a billiard room in Fulton street, I got out a box of ivories one winter morning to do some practicing before my customers would arrive. I had been playing for about five minutes, when I undertook to make a sharp drive with the spot ball. I struck it fairly in the middle, the cue going clean through the ball, knocking out what the experts call the 'heart' or center of the ball. It got chilled and had cracked all around the center. The ball was ruined for regular playing purposes, but I had heaps of fun with it afterward. I explained to certain of my customers, who were jovial sort of fellows, fond of a joke, that we could make a joke of the cracked ball.

"I found when I replaced the 'heart' that the ball had all the appearance of a sound one, and that the 'heart' would remain in place until the ball was struck sharply. These customers, who were aware of the secret, would come in occasionally with other friends and start a game. When the proper time came, I would have thrashings in my chest that seemed unendurable. For three months I could not sleep and for three weeks did not close my eyes. I prayed for sleep, and felt that if relief did not come I would be dead or insane. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the second night slept two hours and from that time on my health improved; slowly at first, but steadily and surely. I took in all 40 bottles, and I cannot express how grateful I am, for I am now perfectly well, and have taken no medicine for over four months." Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by druggists on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

Book on heart and nerves free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## Will Not Perform Miracles But It Will Cure.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTUREBOOY MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDGE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience and amusements, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo" Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANZ, G. P. A. D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

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Sunday Included May 30 to October 3. By Cleveland 7:30 a.m. By Buffalo 7:30 a.m. At Buffalo 7:30 p.m. At Cleveland 7:30 a.m. Central Standard Time.

Take the "C. & E. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,900 Islands or any Eastern Canadian Point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagara Falls

Send 4 cents postage for tourist pamphlet. For further information ask your nearest Coupon Ticket Agent, or address,

W. F. HERMAN, T. F. NEWMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Manager, CLEVELAND, O.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.  
**PENNYROYAL PILLS**  
Original and Only Genuine  
SAFEST, EASIER, QUICKEST, LADIES AS  
LADIES ARE  
RED, GREEN AND WHITE  
TAKEN  
BY OTHERS. *Before using, read 4c.*  
in stamp for particulars. *Guaranteed to  
relief for ladies.* *infects them.* *Take  
one every day.* *Take  
one every day.* *Take  
one every day.*

Send by all Local Druggists.

Get rid of the bondage of habit. The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

## WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a well deserved reputation as a doctor of disease; the third, to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and nothing more, and when he fails to do it, he always bears it to carelessness, impudence, or over-work on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX

## BLACK ART ADEPTS.

STRANGE FEATS OF MEDICINE MEN OF KINGS ISLAND.

**Bringing the Dead Back to Life by a Few Incantations and Fumblings—Strange Rock Upon Which a Queer People Kept In Apparent Contentment.**

"The strangest island in the world," said Captain M. J. Healy of the United States steamer Bear in the Occidental hotel, "is Kings island, 2,500 miles northwest of here and 120 miles off the coast of Siberia."

"It lies almost in the middle of Beiring strait, almost equidistant from the Asiatic and American shores. It is inhabited by 186 of the queerest people I ever set eyes upon. The inhabitants comprise men, women and children of all ages, and besides these there are numerous dogs of all degrees except high."

"The island is little more than a rock rising out of the storm tossed waters of the ever turbulent strait. It is about a mile long and half a mile wide, and its sides are so precipitous that they are like cliffs."

"Almost in the middle of the island and at the south side is an indentation made by the rushing waters. This is expanded into a funnel-like hole, reaching into the island and out at the top at an angle approximating 50 degrees. The hole is 180 feet deep, and during stormy weather the natives let down a rope and drag up the seals, walruses and other sea animals which they have taken."

"It is on these animals that the natives subsist. They are very expert in taking them, as well as great whales, which they do not fear to attack, and in fact secure as trophies of their prowess. They hunt all these animals in their kayaks—boats so stout and skillfully made that, though they are often tossed over and over by the surf, they are never wrecked and are speedily righted. The boatmen sit with their feet in holes in the boats, clad in water-tight walrus skins. These boats will put off successfully where the ordinary boat would not live a minute."

"But about the catch of these walruses and other animals and the strange island. The natives have scooped out queer receptacles on both sides of the entrance on the ledge. These are so cool that they are natural refrigerators, and in these they store the bodies of the animals for future use. There are about 20 of these receptacles or natural refrigerators, and there is nearly always a supply of meat in them, so that the chances of starving at any time are comparatively scarce."

"On the right side of the island above is the village of the Indians. It is a queer town, whose miniature houses are made of walrus skins, stretched on light frames. The ground is so rough that the little skin abodes are ranged one above the other, like houses in a mining camp on a mountain side. In the distance they look small and fragile, as they are full of people and active, as beehives."

"From the tossing waves where the bear lay the catacombs like refrigerators and the village presented a novel appearance."

"The island, although a sort of republic in its government, is ruled by a few medicine men, each of different degrees of importance. The medicine men hold their positions by their remarkable feats of legerdemain. Many people have gone to see Hermann and Blitz also in his lifetime and have wondered at the feats they have seen them perform. But I undertake to say that none of these professors of the black art has performed more marvelous things than I have seen these barbarian medicine men do there."

"For instance, I have seen one of these medicine men take a man and lay him on a table and take a big knife and stick it right into him to the handle. The man would writhe, turn pale, gasp and die. Then the medicine man would withdraw the knife, go through a few incantations, fumble over the victim, and in a moment he would get up and go about, sound as ever."

"I have also seen them pluck out rabbits, birds and other forms of animal life from impossible places. They would do things before your eyes that were marvelous to us and to all the natives, for of course the natives believe implicitly in the supernatural powers of their medicine man."

"But the strangest thing I saw happened on board my ship one day. There were about 100 of these natives aboard. One of the natives, a girl, fell down with a hemorrhage and vomited blood all around. The blood came from her lungs in streams. She was lying there on the deck as pale as death, and I thought that she would die there, so I rushed a man off to get Dr. Yeamans, the Bear's surgeon."

"Before the doctor could get there the chief medicine man rushed out, and, going to the girl, he blew first into one ear and then into the other, and then tapped her on the chin, and she got up and was all right again, and she began dancing around on the ship as healthy and active as though there had never been the least thing the matter with her. And mark you, this wasn't two minutes from the time she had hemorrhages. I never saw anything so marvelous in my life. There was all the blood before me on the ship too."

"The strange rock in the sea which is the abode of these natives is about 30 miles from Fort Clarence. I relieved them twice when they had through unfortunate circumstances been bordering on starvation."—San Francisco Call.

**Good Credit at the Grocer's.**  
Mother (to newly married daughter)—You don't mean to say, Marie, that you have kept your grocery book for three months and haven't balanced it yet?

"Oh, no, mamma. I left the grocer balance it, he's so much better at figures than I am. And I know he's honest, for he always tells me that he has forgotten to charge something which should have been in."—Brooklyn Life.

## SWINDLING PHYSICIANS.

Never Bunko Games That Are Worked on the Profession.

A correspondent writes: "The following trick is new, I think, and I therefore inform you concerning it, if you please to give it publicity:

"Act 1.—A man introduces himself at my office as Dr. E. L. Adams of Stroudsburg, Pa., talks (and talks learnedly about the threat) of sending a patient of his, a Mr. Henry Sawyer, in consultation. He then speaks of desiring to buy a spray apparatus; asks me of whom, I recommend B. As the 'doctor' is leaving he asks incidentally for one of my cards. It is given.

"Act 2.—He afterward writes on my card a line of introduction to B; presents it, saying he was sent by me, giving details. He orders the apparatus and desires it sent to Dr. Adams,—street (who promptly replies by telephone, saying he knows nothing about it); presents a check made payable to his order, indorsed by him, in payment for the spray and receives a balance on margin on certain stocks that I had with him in a loan."

"It's only his way, Charlie," said a bearer. "He didn't mean to injure you at all."

"Possibly he did not," said the first speaker. "It may have been due to the training that old Dutch banker gave him and his innate desire to let nothing escape."

"When he and I were boys," Charlie continued, "I spent several summers on his father's farm in Jersey. It was there that he met his partner, and there is a curious little story connected with their first business transaction, one in which he 'did' the old fellow, but at the same time endeared himself to him."

"John and I had been fishing, and among other things had caught a snapping turtle that weighed about 20 pounds. We were carrying the snapper home tied to a stick, one having hold of each end of it, when we met the banker driving along in a buggy to his summer home.

"Our catch presented a good appearance, and the old fellow stopped to inquire about it, as he had never seen so large a turtle before except in the market. He asked what we were going to do with it, and we told him what delicious soup it would make. At once he wanted it and offered 50 cents for it. I was for accepting the 50 cents, but not so John. He felt that he had a customer and held out for \$1, and he got it.

"Old — was a little afraid of the snapper's jaws, but John and I bridled the turtle by passing a bit of fishing line around it and between its jaws and so tied its head well back under its shell. We then received our silver dollar, tossed the snapper under the seat of the old man's buggy, and he drove off with it.

"As he did so I started on toward home, but John sat by the roadside.

"What are you waiting for?" I said.

"The snapper," said John.

"It's gone," said I.

"Mebbe it is, and mebbe it ain't. Wait a minute and watch the old man," said he.

"And sure enough, before the old man had gone half a mile we heard him yell and then saw him jump from his buggy.

"John rolled on the grass and laughed nearly as loudly as the old man had yelled.

"Picking himself up, he said, 'Let's go get our snapper.'

"I'd rather have the dollar," I said.

"What's the matter with having both?" he replied, and tossing me the dollar and telling me to remain where I was he started up the road after the old man, who was afraid to go near his buggy, for the snapper had bitten through its bridle, had nipped the old man's shins and had taken undisputed possession of the buggy.

"He found the old fellow in a state of consternation, swearing at the snapper in the most expressive German at his command and rubbing his shins at the same time.

"What you sell me—de devil?" asked the old man.

"No, a nice fat, juicy snapper," said John, and I sold him too cheaply, too. He'll make delicious soup and plenty of it."

"Dounnerwetter! Soup! I'll haft no soup! Gif me my tollar and take de brule."

"I haven't your dollar, Charley has it back there in the road. Take the snapper to him, and I guess he'll give you the dollar."

"Me! Me take dat eatin ting? I wouldn't get into that puggy now for a quarter each way. Get 'im out and keep the tollar."

"It was like rolling off a log for John to take a stick, prod the snapper and jerk him to the ground as soon as he had fastened his jaws upon it. Old Datey, as we called him, jumped into his buggy as soon as the snapper reached the ground and drove hurriedly away.

"Of course I rejoined John, and we soon had his snappery swinging from our stick. We walked home in triumph, with the dollar in one pocket and the snapper, metaphorically, in the other. Our joke was too good to keep, and that night we related it to all who visited the mill."

"The old man bore us no ill will, but still he never wanted to buy any more of our 'schnappers,' although he occasionally stopped to look at them from the seat of his buggy when he met us carrying them home."

"John and I were sitting on the mill steps one evening when the old man drove up. He stopped, asked John to ride with him, and together they drove off. They were gone about an hour. That night John said, 'I'm going to be a banker.'

"You—going to be a banker! What nonsense!" I exclaimed.

"Nonsense or not, it's a fact. The old man tonight asked me to take a position with him. I told him I knew nothing of the business and would be a failure."

"You pa a failure!" he said. "You, who haft solt me a schnapper and haft got my tollar and my schnapper! Dot is too funny. You come vit me. I vant you, and some day I put you on do exchange. You judge human nature, and you know animal nature. De bulls and de bears is de place for you."

"John went with the old man and ever since has had the dollar in one hand and the snapper on the stick in the other. He married the old man's daughter, got into the firm and now owns the whole concern."—New York Times.

## WELL SOLD TURTLE.

T WAS OF THE SNAPPING KIND, AND THEREBY HANGS THIS TALE.

It Opened the Way for a Country Lad to Wall Street, a Rich Wife and Business Success—Qualities Displayed in a Small Transaction Which Pleased the Banker.

"I would not have minded John's action on the floor the other day," said a broker to a party of friends yesterday, "if he had not used such a tone of suspicion when he demanded more margin on certain stocks that I had with him in a loan."

"It's only his way, Charlie," said a bearer. "He didn't mean to injure you at all."

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## THE FIRST DIRECTORY.

Some Quaint Olden Time New York Businesses and Social Addresses.

In the first directory of New York city, which was issued in 1786, there are some peculiar and quaint entries. For instance, in those days it was not uncommon for medical practitioners to sell drugs, as is shown by the following address, "Samuel Bredhurst, physician and apothecary, 64 Queen (now Pearl) street."

Citizens of that period were exceedingly precise regarding their titles. Thus, "Abraham Baechle, reverend of the Church of England, 29 Smith street," and "Jesse Phelan, clergyman, 14 Beekman street."

Leon Rogers, tailor, of 53 Broadway, was described as a "frockes maker;" John Bean, 60 Broadway, as "surgeon and tooth puller;" S. Cryzner, 69 Cherry street, "punch and porter house;" Jo Delaplane of 132 Queen street, "Quaker speaker;" D. Intelcock, 89 Queen street, "house carpenter and undertaker;" John Egland, 95 Queen street, "middle, etc.;" Henry H. Kip, 25 King street, "inspector of pot and pearl ashes;" John Nitchie, 7 Garden street, "starch and hair powder maker;" Samuel B. Webb, 29 Lower Dock street, "gentleman."

In those days, too, there were a great many "gentlewomen" and a few "wash-women." All teachers were then addressed either as "schoolmasters" or "schoolmistresses." The retail dealers on Broadway and Wall and Queen streets called themselves "shopkeepers," the hotel men were "tavern keepers," and the policemen were "watchmen."—New York Post.

Where She Couldn't Go.

The spinster on the platform grew more vehement. She drank two glasses of water from the big white pitcher and pounded the table until the display of glass and crockery were leaped again.

"I thank heaven," she cried. "That I am free from all matrimonial circuits! What use have I for a husband? I want neither a slave nor a tyrant. I am free—free as air. I can go and come as I please. No door is shut to me; no assembly bars me out. Is there a solitary gathering to which I may not have free and unrestrained access?"

"Yes," cried a shrill voice in the rear of the hall.

"And what is it?" sternly demanded the spinster.

"The convention of mothers!" shrieked the voice.

Then the orator turned pale and went and sat down.—Washington Star.

Torn by Horses.

During the middle ages great criminals, such as parvenues and persons who conspired against the king, were torn to pieces by horses

# THE INDEPENDENT.

**THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,**  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
**20 North Erie St., Massillon, O.**  
WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897

The indifference with which the election of Monday was regarded differed only in degree. The degree was not as favorable to the Republicans as it ought to have been. It is true there were no local issues of great consequence before the people, and the contest was mainly personal, but at the same time it is good politics to support the party ticket, especially when it merits support. Republicans had no excuse for not winning a party victory. They had a good ticket, and they had plenty of votes. Possibly no unpleasant consequences will follow Monday's election. Let us hope so.

Now that our friends the Populists of Stark county have been swallowed by the Democrats, foot horse and dragoons, they may find time to pause and inquire what they have obtained in return for the sacrifice they have made. They may have deluded themselves for a time with the idea that the tail would wag the dog but in experience they are realizing that the dog is not only wagging the tail but willing to have a part of the tail cut off and thrown aside. The cast off remnant made a faint effort to assert itself in this city on Monday, and some of its candidates received as many as 70 votes. The saintly Cook, the precious Barnes, the reflective Cook, the vociferous Cox, have no political legs to stand on, and our own Coxey is the sole survivor of the band of truly good who has nerve enough to fight for a principle without hope of getting any of the offices.

The first month of President McKinley's administration has passed, and the atmosphere of good will and confidence which greeted him upon his entrance into the White House has shown no diminution in its intensity. The current number of the Review of Reviews in its opening editorial, says that no President of the United States since the day of Madison and Monroe has entered upon the duties of his office under similar conditions. The editorial goes on to say: "Everybody seems to wish him well. Even those who were arrayed against him in the recent campaign are disposed to have it understood that they shall make no captious criticism, and shall oppose him only in so far as they must for the sake of conscience and principle. We are not aware that there is an important newspaper in Boston, New York, or San Francisco that has adopted toward the new administration a tone of aggressive hostility. Further than that, indeed, we do not know of a single important newspaper published in any city—north, south, east or west—that is showing bitterness or spite in its discussion of the new regime at Washington. President McKinley's personal qualities give him a singular fitness for precisely such an era. Throughout his congressional career, those qualities secured for him the esteem alike of Republican and Democratic members of the House. Mr. McKinley is truthful, considerate, genuinely frank and sympathetic, always approachable, even tempered, with a genius for seeing the best side of people and things, and most happily free from any trace of morbid egotism or self-consciousness. There are men so constituted that they can go about the work of life with a cheery forgetfulness of self, their minds being fixed upon the work itself. The new President seems to be a man of that kind of temperament."

## THEN AND NOW.

The official returns for the Presidential election last fall were as follows:

	McKinley.	Bryan.
Ward 1 a.....	34	156
b.....	100	118
Ward 2 a.....	225	139
b.....	233	181
Ward 3 a.....	171	111
b.....	175	156
c.....	89	101
Ward 4.....	361	285
Total.....	1518	1277

This spring the vote for the heads of the three tickets stands thus way:

	R. Market.	H. Market.	Pop.
Ward 1 a.....	231	182	4
b.....	82	134	2
Ward 2 a.....	111	178	2
b.....	121	109	9
Ward 3 a.....	142	160	0
b.....	178	14	5
c.....	15	115	5
Ward 4.....	118	309	5
Total.....	1106	145	41

It will be found that there was a shortage on Monday of about 300 votes, the Republicans losing 300 and the Democrats gaining 200 as compared with last fall's figures.

## THE EXPERIMENT STATION

Director Thorne, of the state agricultural experiment station at Wooster, has just made an interesting reply to a correspondent who inquired as to the worth of the station to the state. Mr. Thorne wrote to him that the spraying of fruit trees to prevent insect injury and fungus growth was brought into use and notice first through the Ohio station. One fruit grower alone has stated that the spraying of his orchard, done at the suggestion of the station, increased the value of his apple crop by \$500 in a single season. But the increase of a single apple for every apple tree in Ohio, at ordinary

prices, would pay the annual cost of the station.

Tests are made of field grains. Bulletin 42 gives a comparative test of a number of varieties of wheat over eight years; and newspaper bulletins give the continuation of this test for three years. In this test some varieties have given an average yield several bushels per acre greater than any other commonly grown sorts, yet an increase in the average wheat yield of Ohio of but one pound to the acre, and at only fifty cents per bushel, would pay the running expenses of the station. The annual crop of Ohio is grown on 24 million acres, and an increase of one bushel to the acre, which the station's experiments show to be easily possible, means more than a million dollars a year to the farmers of the state.

The farmers of Ohio are annually spending about a million and a quarter dollars in the purchase of commercial fertilizers. The station has demonstrated that at least 20 per cent. of this amount, or \$250,000, might be saved by purchasing the materials of which these fertilizers are made and mixing them at home. It is also shown that the haphazard use of these fertilizers is more likely to result in loss than gain, but that they may be so used as to yield a practically sure return.

The station has made comparative experiments in the deep and shallow cultivation of corn, extending now over nine seasons; which show conclusively that with proper implements for cultivating, shallow culture produces the larger crops, the average increase in these tests for six years past being six bushels per acre. These tests are reported in bulletin 78, now in press. Ohio grows annually two and a half acres of corn. Supposing that half these farmers are already cultivating shallow—which is far from being the case—six bushels of corn to the acre on one and one-fourth million acres means seven and a half million bushels, worth \$1,350,000 at 19 cents per bushel.

Mr. Thorne concludes with these observations:

"The current expense of the station is about \$25,000 per year (including publication of bulletins.) Of this \$15,000 comes from the national government, and is just so much which agriculture receives that would go to something entirely foreign to agriculture were it not for the experiment stations. The \$10,000 appropriated from the state treasury is likewise money that would go to something else than agriculture but for the station. The taxes will be levied just the same, whether the farmers get a share of them or not. In fact, but half the taxes in Ohio are paid by the farmers, the other half being paid by other classes. The farmers of the state are therefore paying about \$5,000 per annum for the support of this station, or about the price of a postage stamp for each farm owner, or one stamp every five years for each member of the farm population."

## THE ORIGIN OF APRIL FOOL.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: Will you kindly explain in the columns of your paper what was the origin of the expression "April Fool," and oblige?

Yours truly,

AN INQUIRER.

According to most excellent authority an April Fool is "one devised in some humorous and ludicrous way on the 1st of April." In Scotland such a person is called a gowk, and in France he is called an April fish; why, nobody seems to know, but by this same excellent authority we learn that in France the fishing season opens in April and that as chances for the gratification of the ambitious angler at this season are comparatively small, his stories about good sport are taken with a grain of salt, and as a French writer puts it—everybody knows that the best of luck includes an array of old shoes, for the yielding up of which the Seine is famous; therefore this might seem to be an explanation of the expression. The favorite sort of jest in all countries, however, appears to be the sending of some one upon an errand for something which is not—the history of Adam's grandfather for instance, and for a full explanation of the origin of the joke, the inquirer is respectfully referred to the first three verses of the thirteenth chapter of Ecclesiastes.

**"CASUAL OBSERVER'S" SUGGESTION**  
To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:  
I doubt it, until yesterday, it had occurred to many of us that ere the new state asylum for insane, south of town is opened for the reception of patients, it will be necessary for Gov. Bushnell to appoint a medical man as superintendent thereof. In this institution we Massillonians have the keenest interest, and on that account, are we anxious that its superintendent have extraordinary qualifications for the peculiar demands of his office. Without an ax to grind, without other than patriotic interest, and without previous knowledge or intimacy to anyone, the writer hereby suggests that T. Clarke Miller, of Massillon, is pre-eminently fit for this office.

Dr. Miller has lived among us for many years, and has thoroughly demonstrated noble Christian character, the highest quality of man. He is endowed with a keen and philosophic mind, which applied to his profession, has made him therein the peer of any man in this state. He is in the prime of manhood, and, in all ways, particularly fitted for this office. I do not know that it has ever occurred to the doctor to be a candidate, but if he is, he can count on the assistance of a host of friends who are sure of his competency.

CASUAL OBSERVER.

Massillon, April 6, 1897.

## RICE IS ELECTED MAYOR

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP.  
Complete Election Returns from All the Precincts.

### The Democrats Carry Canton After a Hard Fight.

### COUNCIL STRONGLY DEMOCRATIC.

**Mr. Rice's Plurality 539—Only One Republican Councilman Elected—Barry Webber Defeated for Solicitor—Republicans Secure One or Two Places.**

CANTON, April 5.—The Democratic city ticket was elected by a large plurality. For mayor James A. Rice, Democrat, was re-elected over J. A. Richter, Republican, by 539; Rice's vote was 3,390 and Richter's 2,851. Harry B. Webber, the present Republican solicitor, was defeated by Ed. L. Smith. For water works trustee, Frank Alexander, Democrat, defeated Durfee Borden, Republican. W. H. Reed, the Republican marshal, Harry Hill, Republican street commissioner, and B. F. McCloud, Republican market master, were all re-elected. For board of education the Democrats elected L. D. Blanchard, E. E. Young and E. E. Kline. The Democrats elected six out of seven councilmen.

Pigeon Run precinct: Trustee—John Walters, R., 39; George Shanklin, D., 50. Treasurer—Henry Friend, R., 53; Fred Kresser, D., 35. Constables—Milton Minich, R., 53; Henry Royer, R., 42; H. S. Detweiler, D., 46; George Sibila, D., 36.

Stands precinct: Trustee—John Walters, R., 12; George Shanklin, D., 72. Treasurer—Henry Friend, R., 41; Fred Kresser, D., 40. Constables—Milton Minich, R., 34; Henry Royer, R., 39; H. S. Detweiler, D., 46; George Sibila, D., 35.

Greenville precinct: Trustee—John Walters, R., 114; George Shanklin, D., 86. Treasurer—Henry Friend, R., 142; Fred Kresser, D., 57. Constables—Milton Minich, R., 104; Henry Royer, R., 124; H. S. Detweiler, D., 105; George Sibila, D., 57.

West Brookfield precinct: Trustee—John Walters, R., 120; George Shanklin, D., 219. Treasurer—Henry Friend, R., 155; Fred Kresser, D., 190. Constables—Milton Minich, R., 160; Henry Royer, R., 143; H. S. Detweiler, D., 173; George Sibila, D., 200.

Total: Trustee—John Walters, R., 285; George Shanklin, D., 427. Treasurer—Henry Friend, R., 391; Fred Kresser, D., 322. Constables—Milton Minich, R., 333; Henry Royer, R., 356; H. S. Detweiler, D., 358; George Sibila, D., 333.

### Vote of Massillon City and Perry Township.

	First Ward, A.	Second Ward, A.	Third Ward, A.	Fourth Ward, C.	Richville Prec.	Total.	Plurality.
Marshal.	223	82	144	124	142	122	55 113 . . . . .
Ray L. Market, R.	182	194	178	209	150	178	119 305 . . . . .
Harry S. Market, D.	4	2	2	9	14	5	5 . . . . .
Josiah Featheringham, P.							41 . . . . .

	Solicitor.	Eugene G. Willison, R.	Otto E. Young, D.	Carl Browne, P.
	235 124 170 168	162 149 75 152	1235 20	
	153 144 144 149	126 143 95 261	1215 . . . . .	
	10 6 7 16	6 14 8 11	78 . . . . .	

	Street Commissioner.	Louis S. Buttermore, R.	George S. Helline, D.	Harmon Richardson, P.
	223 121 167 160	146 120 52 103	1092 . . . . .	
	167 149 151 171	148 179 119 318	1402 310	
	6 2 3 8	1 15 6 3	44 . . . . .	

	City Treasurer.	W. B. Martin, R.	Paul Kirchhofer, D.	W. J. Jones, P.
	212 123 170 180	133 154 26 109	1157 . . . . .	
	182 144 145 152	159 145 101 307	1335 178	
	6 3 4 6	1 10 3 7	40 . . . . .	

	City Council.	Henry V. Kramer, R.	W. H. Smith, D.	Julius Wittmann, D.
	214 122 . . . . .			289 . . . . .
	147 142 . . . . .			13 . . . . .

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Christian Kouth, a son.

Miss Brunny is the guest of Toledo friends.

Felix Schwalbach has moved from Massillon to Akron.

Miss Sarah Corns has arrived in Genoa after a pleasant voyage.

Miss Jennie Baker, of Cleveland, is visiting Mrs. Malcolm Bidle.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Russell and Miss Harriet Russell, returned from New York on Sunday.

Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold returned on Saturday from a visit of several weeks in New York and Atlantic City.

Conrad Siebold's condition continues to be very serious. He has been ill for two weeks and not once has there been a change for the better.

John H. Shoemaker, who lost \$200 from his coat pocket Saturday, has not yet recovered the money. He is willing to pay \$25 reward for its return.

Work on the Howells Coal Company's new mine at East Greenville was begun this morning. The sinking is being done on the Abraham Zupp farm.

L. C. Cole, formerly mayor of Massillon, has been appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Cleveland state hospital. His term will expire in 1902.

John Sonnhalter, who employed coal oil to assist him in lighting the kitchen fire recently, hopes soon to have recovered sufficiently to permit him to return to work.

Perry Grange requests the presence of every member at the meeting of April 20, at 2 o'clock p.m., in the A. O. U. M. hall. Special business. Mrs. S. O. Egger, secretary.

Herman Saalberg and Miss Mollie Krieger, both of Pigeon Run, were quietly married in St. Paul's church, Tuesday afternoon by the Rev. L. H. Burry. Only a few friends were present.

Miss Aggie Downey, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Ess for the past month, has returned to her home in Sharon, Pa., accompanied by Mrs. Ess, who expects to visit there for a few weeks.

John P. Jones was in town this morning, and though sadly depressed by the result of the election in Massillon, he found much comfort in the thought that things were different out his way. Lawrence township went Republican as usual.

On the 27th of March a delightful recital was given by twenty-four of Mrs. Berkley's pupils, at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. Wm. H. Shultz. The others of her class will give a musical in the near future. The date and place have not been determined.

Marshal Market is feeling better these days than he has for months. Today he is making out his annual report, which should have been given to the council, Tuesday evening, but the business of the campaign was too urgent to be neglected for a matter that could wait.

L. A. McCuen arrived home, on Tuesday, and will now remain in the city and look after local business interests. Mr. McCuen has traveled for a Western bicycle firm for some months past. He was in Wheeling on Sunday, where he met C. W. Ogden, also of this city, who is now a salesman for a furniture house.

President W. A. Lynch, of the Canton-Massillon railway, visited the city this morning. He stated that there was but little or no hope at present of extending the line to Navarre, and that he could throw no light on the matter whatever. He said that the Canton-Akron line would be completed as soon as possible.

Mrs. Ora Bean, of North Hill street, met with a very painful accident on Monday, while in the act of stepping upon a chair. The chair overturned, throwing her violently to the ground, dislocating her left arm at the elbow, besides causing other bruises which will confine her to the house for several weeks.

E. E. Levers, living just west of the city, who is now attending the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, has recently been appointed assistant physician at the large Protestant Hospital in that city. Mr. Levers has just cause to feel elated over his appointment since there were over one hundred students in the class aspiring for the position.

Notwithstanding Mayor Schott's assurance that by his proclamation to saloon keepers he meant only that they should see that their doors were closed as long as the polls were open, many of them refused to take any chances on opening in the evening. They say that the state law and the mayor's proclamation are not entirely consistent and that there was only one safe thing to be done, and they did it.

A few of the subjects taken up by Mrs. Treat in her course of lectures in different cities will show something of the scope of her work. A general talk on "Froebel's Philosophy," "The New Education," "Definite Aims," "How to Cultivate Them: "Self-reliance," "How it Can be Developed; "Imitation," "A Universal Instinct, How to Utilize it; "Punctuality," "How Promoted, its Effect on Character; "Individual Responsibility;" "The Right of Education of the Senses;" "Interdependence of all Mankind."

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## A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

Is Entered by Emory Stackhouse Arrested for Passing Spurious Coin.

Emory Stackhouse, who was arrested in Canton on Saturday, charged with passing counterfeit money, was brought to Massillon this morning by Deputy United States Marshal J. J. Keeley, of Cleveland. Stackhouse was arraigned before United States Commissioner R. H. Folger and entered a plea of not guilty. He was committed to the Cuyahoga county jail to await hearing in the United States court, and was taken to Cleveland immediately.

The offense with which Stackhouse is charged, was committed in Jefferson county, and some difficulty was experienced in locating him. A brother of the prisoner, James Stackhouse, is employed as guard at the Stark county workhouse, and on Saturday afternoon a mould for making counterfeit silver dollars was found hidden in the boiler room. James Stackhouse claims to be entirely at a loss to know who placed the mould

there. John H. Shoemaker, who lost \$200 from his coat pocket Saturday, has not yet recovered the money. He is willing to pay \$25 reward for its return.

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## SOME ANNUAL REPORTS

### Mayor Schott on the State of the City.

### ECONOMY IS STILL NECESSARY.

He Wants the Street Railway Company to Extend Its Lines—City Solicitor William Reports the Condition of the Various Suits Pending Against the Corporation.

The city council met Tuesday night with all members present. The mayor presented his annual report which is as follows:

#### THE MAYOR'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the City Council of Massillon, O.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to present to you my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1897, as required by law.

The general condition of our city, for the last year has been as good as circumstances would permit. Stagnation in business, the usual excitement during a campaign previous to a national election, and the often mentioned "want of confidence" has caused considerable hardship to employers as well as employees, and some extreme cases that came to my observation, were pitiful to behold. Our shops and works were less busy than in previous years and wages were still declining. Less dwelling houses were built during last year than were built in several years previous to the year just ended.

The city finances are in a tolerably fair condition, though our debt has been reduced but \$6,000 against \$25,000 the previous year. This, however, is mostly due to improvements made on several streets, on the assessment plan, and a large part of the amount advanced and paid by the city, will in course of a few years be paid back again by the respective property owners. As to general receipts and expenditures during the last year, I refer to the itemized statement made by the city clerk. The credit of the city is excellent, which was clearly shown by the liberal premiums offered by several of the leading banks of our state, at the recent sale of \$8,000 refunding bonds.

Our police and fire department have maintained their former reputation as being foremost in faithfulness, promptness and alacrity, when called upon to do their duty, hence life and property were well protected, and the losses by fire were comparatively small.

The board of health has endeavored by all means at its command, to guard the city against the spread of disease, by enforcing the health ordinances as well as it could be done under the circumstances, and the result is rather flattering, the death rate being lower than in many previous years. The said board, however, is greatly hampered by the absence of sanitary sewers, especially on the so-called West Side of our city, there being no sanitary sewer whatever in that part of the city.

The board of examiners of insecure buildings called to its assistance Commissioner Poysier, of Canton, O., the said commissioner being known as an expert builder and contractor, and with him the said board examined a certain building, which had been previously declared unsafe by said board, and the board, including Mr. Poysier, did then and there declare said building "insecure," but according to the opinion of our city solicitor, as legal adviser of the board, there is a missing link in the law, or elsewhere, which makes said board powerless, hence the board came to the conclusion that it is more ornamental than useful.

During the past year our city had the misfortune of losing three public men, all of whom were very highly esteemed in the community, and the loss is keenly felt. One of them being president of the city council, at the time of his death; the second being a member of the board of health, and at the same time a park commissioner; the third was a member of the board of education and a park commissioner. Our citizens in general have demonstrated by their undivided sympathy the esteem in which these men were held. In conclusion, I wish to make a few recommendations, which, if carried out, would be beneficial to the taxpayers of our city. Wages, produce and property in general have declined in price and value within the last few years, but "taxes" remain about the same; it therefore becomes the duty of those who manage the financial affairs of the city to reduce expenditures wherever possible. Economy in all departments should be rigidly enforced, so as to either reduce the taxes or the debt.

Yesterday morning Mr. Loomis concluded to remove the pipe leading to his house. Upon unscrewing a section of the pipe, at least twenty feet higher than the well, several gallons of crude oil gushed out of the upper portion of the line. The cap of the casing was then removed and the casing was also found filled to the brim with oil, clean and apparently of superior quality. What the possibilities of the well might be with present indications if it were thoroughly worked is at present a problem, yet it is the opinion of many that its development might result in something more than passing interest to the town."

#### INDICATIONS OF OIL.

Lodi Authority Tells an Interesting Incident.

Prospecting for oil is going on all about Massillon, especially in a northwesterly direction. The Lodi Review comments on the situation and adds:

"Some nine or ten years ago the indications of oil at this place were so strong as to induce the citizens to bore for it. This they did to the depth of about 1,700 feet, resulting in the flow of some gas, which flow, however, did not continue long. The well was not shot to discover its possibilities, but was finally discarded as a dry well, yet many were firm in the opinion that its further prosecution would lead to great results. After its abandonment as an unprofitable hole, Mr. E. G. Loomis, who lives at least 100 feet higher than the well, piped the remainder to his house and for several years ran one stove by it, until about two years ago, when it seemed to totally fail.

E. E. Levers, living just west of the city, who is now attending the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, has recently been appointed assistant physician at the large Protestant Hospital in that city. Mr. Levers has just cause to feel elated over his appointment since there were over one hundred students in the class aspiring for the position.

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Almost everyone has come to believe that March, April and May is a season that brings derangements of the body dependent on blood impurities. This belief is an old one, is nearly universal, and has arisen, not as the result of the teachings of the medical fraternity, but has been learned in the bitter school of experience. Depression of the nervous system at the approach of spring is a fertile source of blood impurities—general lassitude, dull, heavy sensations, continual tired feelings, with irregular appetite, and sometimes loss of sleep.

Pe-ru-na meets every indication and proves itself to be perfectly adapted to all their varied peculiarities. Pe-ru-na invigorates the system, rejuvenates the feelings, restores the normal appetite and procures regular sleep. That tired feeling which is the natural result of the depressing effect of warm weather immediately after the invigorating cold of winter, quickly disappears when Pe-ru-na is taken. Thousands are daily testifying to its priceless benefit.

All who desire Dr. Hartman's latest book on this interesting subject can obtain one for a short time free by addressing The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

force at the command of the street commissioner. I would therefore suggest that the cleaning of crossings be let by contract and by districts. There are poor men in every district in our city who would be glad to keep the crossings clean for a small compensation, which system would, no doubt, reduce expenses, and "would clean the crossings."

I would also ask and urge the city council to select for members of the board of equalization only men of good, sound judgment who are qualified for the place.

Further, I hope that the council will take proper steps to compel, if possible, the street railway company to extend its road to the corporation line on West Main street.

My financial report is as follows:

I have collected during the past year as follows:

For Fines.....\$162.00

For Licenses.....125.00

Total.....\$287.00

which has been turned over to the city treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

TOBIAS SCHOTT, Mayor.

Massillon, O., April 1, 1897.

The report was accepted and ordered printed with the report of the city clerk.

# WIELDED THE SWORD.

Women of the Olden Time Often Fought Duels.

THE CODE OUT OF DATE NOW.

But We Occasionally Hear of a Feminine Resort to Arms—Some Interesting Cases In History—An American Girl's Affair of Honor In Belgium.

Two women of Vienna, prominent figures in the upper crust of the underworld, fought a duel the other day, according to a brief cable dispatch, one receiving a wound in the neck slightly more formidable than a pin scratch, and the other escaping with nothing more serious than a profuse attack of fright and perspiration.

Some innocents might imagine the dueling woman to be an end of the century product, a far-reaching growth of the fem-



WOMAN DUELISTS.

line desire to ape masculinity in all things. But as far as the duello is concerned the woman of today is an immeasurable distance behind her sister of a century or two ago. In fact, the farther back one goes into the darkness of the past the more prevalent the dueling woman becomes.

In the time of the crusades, particularly in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the fighting woman was as prevalent as bad debts are today. Clad in mail and armed with sword and lance, she accompanied her warrior husband, brother or sweetheart to the Holy Land and mixed plentifully in the constant broils which marked those long and boisterous marches.

She came from England, France and Germany by the thousand and figured prominently in the outrages which blotted the pathways of the blood spilling crusaders. In some of the crusades there were as many as 75,000 of the amazons, and naturally they didn't get on very well together, their rows invariably ending by recourse to arms. In fact, they fought so much among themselves that the leaders of subsequent crusades forbade their joining the army, but this edict was futile. Disguised as men and with a proficiency in arms equal to the average warrior they easily passed off as the masculine article and continued to kill the Saracen and each other until the last of the crusades.

The Frenchwoman has always taken front rank in the matter of duels. Italian and Spanish women have often settled disputes with the sword. Austrian and English women figure lightly in the history of the duel, and the instances of American women who resorted to the field of honor are extremely rare.

One of the few cases of the latter kind occurred in France only 11 years ago. A Frenchwoman named Mme. Astier de Valsayre consider herself insulted by some affronts of an American girl named Genevieve Shelley. The Frenchwoman demanded satisfaction on the field of honor, and the American girl, who had lived in France from her birth, said nothing particularly strange in the idea of a feminine duel. So she accepted. Seconds, a surgeon and the principals journeyed to the field of Waterloo, where the duel was fought with swords. Both were clever fencers, but Mme. Valsayre was the more experienced and succeeded in wounding her antagonist in the sword arm. This satisfied the injured honor of the combatants, and the duel ended.

The most noted woman duelist was a mysterious creature named Charles Genevieve Louis Auguste Andre Timothee d'Eon, whose mixture of masculine and feminine names was quite consistent with her mode of life. One-half of the time she passed as man and the other half as a woman. So successfully did she impersonate the masculine that after her death countless disputes arose over the question of her sex, and some historians of today still throw doubt on the matter.

But when everything is considered, it seems that she was a woman, and a beautiful woman too. She was a contemporary of the wicked Mme. Pompadour and Mme. du Barry, who helped King Louis XV to rule France.

The times were propitious for an adventurous person like the Chevalier d'Eon, and it seems that she made the most of her opportunities. She was a favorite of the king, and in many diplomatic necessities performed extraordinary services, at one time wheeling out state secrets as a beautiful and fascinating woman, at another time bullying as a deadly, fighting man.

In woman's garb D'Eon was ambassador to the court of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia from 1755 to 1760, and later, as a man, was ambassador to England.

The chevalier's face was handsome and the voice high pitched. When dressed in feminine attire, she was as handsome a woman as any in the courts of Europe, and as a man, in the silk and satin bravado of those picturesque times, there was not a noble among all the courtiers who could drink deeper or throw dice for higher stakes than the chevalier.

No man's hand more readily sought the hilt of his sword than did D'Eon's. She was one of the best sword-wielders of the epoch and was a noted and much feared duelist. She had a notable encounter with the Chevalier de St. Georges one bright summer's day in the Place Royale, a favorite spot, and was wounded in her sword arm. As soon as she was recovered from her hurt she again picked a quarrel with her former adversary and ran him through the heart.

Another Frenchwoman who earned undying fame as a duelist was the celebrated Mlle. de Maupin, immortalized by Theodore Gautier. She was reckoned the most expert fencer of her time, and the famous duelists thought twice before provoking a quarrel with her. She was an actress in Paris, but she fell in love with a fencing master and followed him to Marseilles. There they disagreed, fought with swords, and she returned to Paris, leaving him to find some one else to nurse his wound.

One of the few cases on record of English women as duelists is that of a battle between Lady Almeria Bradcock and Mrs. Elphinstone, both of them leaders in Lon-

don society at the end of the eighteenth century. The quarrel arose over some criticisms which Mrs. Elphinstone made concerning Lady Bradcock. History says that these referred to the latter's age.

At any rate Lady Bradcock felt mortally injured, and, following the fashion of her masculine friends, sent a challenge to Mrs. Elphinstone. The latter did not care to carry the dispute to such a degree, but some of her friends insisted upon her accepting. They told her she could select pistols, and then there would be no possible chance of either being hit.

The duel was fought in Hyde park in September of 1782, with pistols at ten yards. As was predicted, the ladies fired and neither was hit, although a bullet passed through the hat of Lady Almeria. This quiet unseated the latter, but infused tremendous confidence in the heart of Mrs. Elphinstone, who demanded that the duel be continued with swords. To her surprise, Lady Almeria accepted, and before the new duel had lasted two minutes the titanic fighter succeeded in stabbing her antagonist through the arm. That ended the affair.

A fighting contemporary of the Chevalier d'Eon was Mme. de Castelnau-Gay, who, having been offended by one of her male friends, challenged him. He was borne wounded from the field after the duel which followed. Mme. Chastenau-Gay's sister, Mme. la Douce, went farther yet. She sought her own husband on the field of honor. It seems the poor man and she could not agree on some matter, and after a furious quarrel she challenged him to a duel and goaded him until he accepted. They fought with swords, and he was thrice wounded.

## ADVERTISES SALVATION.

A Londoner Saves Sons Through the Personal Column.

The following notice appears regularly in the personal columns of the London newspapers:

"Persons in spiritual difficulties may see

by appointment and in strict confidence

helpful friends, who are sincere Christians,

at 17 Beaumont street, Marylebone (five

minutes' walk from Baker street station). There need be no reference to church or creed. Certainly there will not be any at-

tempt to obtain money or to proselytize. Everything possible will be done to lead such inquirers to the living Christ. All letters to be addressed to Rev. W. Darlow Surjeant, 17 Beaumont street, Marylebone, W."

The Rev. W. Darlow Surjeant is a portly, gray-haired Wesleyan clergyman, with a sympathizing manner. In an interview he said:

"I try to find out the ills of a man's soul just as a physician would try to find out the ills of a man's body, and to bring him back to health, which is faith in Christ. Sometimes the applicant may be depressed through physical ailments. Such a one's soul is best cured by my medical assistant, a most practical and religious man. People of all grades of society come to me, and whatever their education and social surroundings, I have some assistant who can understand and sympathize with them.

"The most startling thing about the work is that 75 per cent of the applicants are men. A man is more naturally a skeptic because of his contact with the world. He often has suffered some wrong from a man in the church. A woman acquires absolute faith more readily than a man. The forms of church appeals to her more. A man likes to thresh out the question man to man. If he has been living for years without any spiritual administration, he likes to meet and talk in private with a clergyman who offers him simply the Bible and the church whatever. Instead of addressing a whole crowd in the hope of making a convert, I go right into the heart of one person, and usually I conquer.

"Letters and people are coming to me from all over the kingdom, though I have been advertising for only three years. Some of those who located at me at first are following my plan."

Mrs. Surjeant says he does not accept any pay for his services.

## HE STOPPED HER TONGUE.

Dr. Gilbert Took a Plaster Cast of His Daughter-in-Law's Mouth.

The doctor's discussions of the Gilbert family clearly and lucidly occupied a good deal of the time of the Cuyahoga county court and furnished much entertainment to visitors. According to the statement of Dr. Nellie A. Gilbert, it appears that her father in law, Dr. G. H. Gilbert, has been guilty of what she considers conduct unbecoming a gentleman. He not only threw her upon the floor, which is a proceeding ill calculated to convey an impression of courtesy, but, having her in that unpleasant position, he did then and there, of malice prepense, unmercifully proceed to fill her mouth with plaster of paris.

From the point of view of Dr. Gilbert this heroic method of stopping a woman's tongue proved for the time a shining success. Mrs. Gilbert was, according to her statements, hardly so well pleased with it.

There is about plaster of paris, Mrs. Gilbert

that when you make your wife a present of a home, it is like putting money in a savings bank, with your rent as interest.

She will keep it for you till the rainy day comes, when, no matter

what else you may have lost, you will not be homeless. Look at the

bargains I am offering in city and

suburban homes.

James R. Dunn.

Changing Hands

is all it amounts to when you make

your wife a present of a home. It

is like putting money in a savings

bank, with your rent as interest.

She will keep it for you till the

rainy day comes, when, no matter

what else you may have lost, you

will not be homeless. Look at the

bargains I am offering in city and

suburban homes.

James R. Dunn.

HOT OR COLD...

If it is live news that is needed

look for it in The Independent.

No other paper that reaches

Massillon contains closing mar-

ket reports until the following

day. No other paper carries

Telegraph news to 3:00 p.m.

IT SETS THE PACE.

A HOME REMEDY  
For the Cure of Colds and La Grippe.

La grippe and influenza, cold in the head or on the lungs, are not only distressing maladies, but are very dangerous as well. Cold on the chest is an inflammation affecting the air-passages and vessels leading into and through every portion of the lungs. The inflammation may be so violent as to cause death in a short time if not quickly reduced, or it may linger and drag as a bad cold of more or less severity. What is true of a cold is equally true of la grippe. Even a mild condition is liable to turn quickly into acute pneumonia, or what is worse, galloping consumption. The breathing tubes become so sensitive that the least exposure, the slightest draught, change of clothing, or of the weather, is sufficient to cause fresh cold, terrible cough, pain and fever. Cough is the foremost symptom, and it may be harsh and dry, or loose and broken with much expectoration. It is always annoying, keeping up a constant irritation and excitement in the sore and inflamed tubes. There is pain and tenderness under the breastbone, sometimes of a raw and tearing nature. Hoarseness, huskiness, whispering, or loss of voice, chilly sensations, sore throat, aching joints and catarrh of the head. As the disease advances there are night sweats, hectic fever, loss of flesh, spitting of blood or hemorrhage, and the patient has the appearance and symptoms of consumption. The old way of treating a cold is too well known to need any explanation here; the new way—the better way—is with Lightning Hot Drops. This remedy is especially valuable in colds, la grippe, influenza, coughs, hoarseness, etc. Indeed, for la grippe and influenza it may truly be said to be a specific, while for breaking a cold or relieving hoarseness it is without an equal.

10 CENTS  
In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of  
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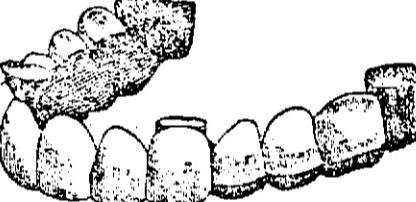
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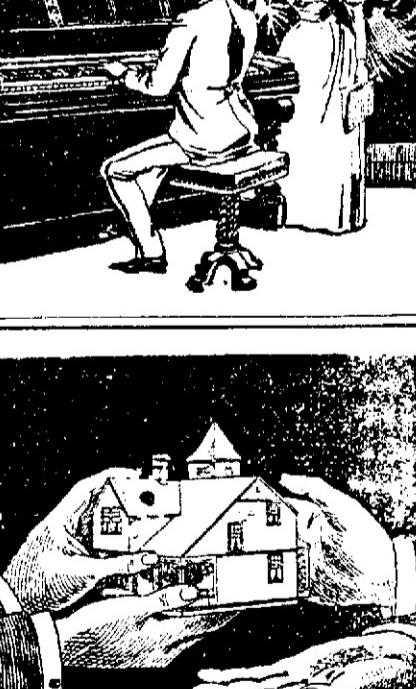
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carefully that when he puts in a stitch, it's there to stay. He sees that all his materials are right, from the cloth down to the thread used. He gets results. He gets patrons. He is successful because he is honest and gives satisfaction. We would be glad to make you one of our patrons.

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Changing Hands

is all it amounts to when you make your wife a present of a home. It is like putting money in a savings bank, with your rent as interest.

She will keep it for you till the rainy day comes, when, no matter

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suburban homes.

James R. Dunn.



TWO

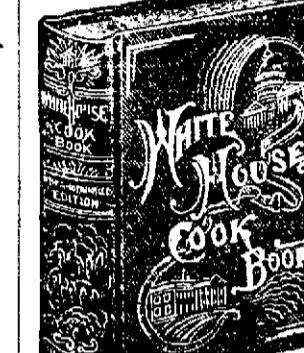
GREAT  
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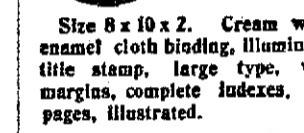
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In point of authorship, it stands preeminent. Hugo Ziemann was at one time steward for that Prince Napoleon who was killed during the Zulus in Africa. He was also steward of the famous Hotel Splendide in Paris. Later he conducted the celebrated Brinswick Club in New York, and still later he gave to the Hotel Richelieu in Chicago, a cuisine which won the applause of the warring factions of the Republican Convention sat down in June, 1858, and from which they arose with asperities softened, differences harmonized, and victory organized.

Mrs. F. L. Gillette is no less proficient and capable, having made a life-long and thorough study of cookery and housekeeping, especially as adapted to the practical wants of average American homes.

The work is embellished with fine portraits of all the ladies of the White House.

The book has been prepared with great care. Every recipe has been tried and tested, and is relied upon as one of the best of its kind. It is comprehensive, filling completely, it is believed, the requirements of housekeepers of all classes. It embodies several original and commendable features, among which may be mentioned the menu for the holder's table, the convenient classification in each month of the year, thus covering all varieties of seasons, from the convenient classification and arrangement of topics; the simplified method of explanation in preparing an article, the order of manipulation, thereby enabling the most inexperienced to clearly comprehend it.

# A TEN CENT WORLD.

**HOW A JERSEYMAN EXPLAINED HIS IDEAS OF THIS GLOBE.**

**We Made a Globe by Melting a Silver Dime and Then as It Cooled Showed How the Earth, Which Was Once a Molten Mass, Got Its Mountainous Seas.**

"If any one doubts that the earth was once a molten mass and that its mountainous seas, its great tablelands and the recesses for the seas were the results of the cooling and settling of the surface and then its shriveling to fit the ever shrinking center, let him see a world made," said the observant Jerseyman.

"That sounds simple," said one of his hearers, "but I haven't noticed that there were any worlds being made just now upon which progress was any faster than right here, and I can't say that I have observed much change in this old globe since I began to watch it."

"I have made many globes," declared the Jerseyman, "not merely insensate things to represent what we know of the natural and political divisions of the earth, but miniature worlds of the days of chaos, with every particle in them aglow with heat and all in motion. And then I have watched them become cold, immobile and dead, with blackened, roughened surfaces, and it required no great stretch of imagination to feel that within the few moments which the whole operation required one had bridged over millions of years in the history of a planet and seen it pass through every stage of its existence, from that of a light giving body to that of our own dead and desolate moon. Come with me," he continued, "and I will show you the history of our world since it first took form."

With that he led his little audience to a workbench and drew forth a chunk of charcoal covered on all but one side with plaster of paris, a blowpipe and a jeweler's soldering lamp.

"I will make the globe of a dime," he said. And he placed a silver 10 cent piece on the charcoal. Then he lit the lamp, and with the blowpipe directed the flame upon the dime. Soon the charcoal began to glow and burn away about the dime in a broad hollow, and then the dime turned first black and then red, and as it approached a white heat it drew itself together until presently it was a globule of molten silver.

If you have never seen such a ball of glowing, melted silver, you have missed one of the prettiest of sights. On the outside there forms a very thin skin of black oxide, which serves, like a woman's veil, to heighten the charms beneath it. With the blowpipe still adding heat to the globe, the silver became as liquid as water, and the gases emitted by the heated charcoal made it roll about in the hollow as mobile as quicksilver, while within the globe the metal could be seen agitated by intense currents. These currents changed their direction as the point of flame from the blowpipe was moved from point to point, and every moment the surface agitation was so great that the rest of the oxide would break and disclose the dazzling metal beneath.

All know the beauty of quicksilver, and many have seen the glow of melted lead or tin or the red glare of iron as it was poured in the foundry or furnace, but none of these compares with the beauty of molten silver. Melted gold has a beauty of its own, but not like that of silver. The light which comes from the melted silver seems as brilliant as that from an electric light, but not dazzling; it is white, with a tinge of heavenly violet, and the swirling metal seems translucent like a pearl of the finest water.

"Now we will let it cool," said the Jerseyman, removing the blowpipe from his lips and letting his inflated cheeks resume their natural condition. The chalice was placed on the bench. Soon the agitation of the surface of the tiny globe of silver ceased, and the quiescence of the dull outer coating showed that a skin of metal had cooled and set in place.

"Now watch the mountains and valleys form and see the mighty earthquakes shake the crust," exclaimed the Jerseyman, and as he spoke the crust, which had been smooth and even, began to wrinkle. Sometimes the wrinkles would form long continuous lines across half the globe. Then in spots the whole surface would pucker up and again all of these would straighten out only to form new series of wrinkles and wrinkles in other places. It was all over in half a minute, and the globe was set enough to drop into a glass of water to cool.

"Now look at it," said the Jerseyman, handing the globe to his visitors and with it a strong magnifying glass. "There is a skimmer of water on it, caught in the interstices of the roughened surface. That is three or four times as much water in proportion as our earth has on it, so you have before you all the features of sea and land, mountain and valley."

It was indeed so, and, although the glass revealed only the more prominent of the features, there was no difficulty in seeing all the others with the mind's eye.—New York Sun.

Lavish with Telegrams.

"Sending a telegram," says a Philadelphia telegraph man, "is serious business for the ordinary man or woman. They think it's expensive and only use the wires when they have to. There's one exception, however, and a kind of complimentary business that most people would never suspect. Whenever there's a Hebrew wedding—that is, one of any importance—we handle scores of congratulations, hundreds sometimes, from all parts of the country. They are sent with directions to deliver at a certain hour, and we generally send them all to the house or the place where the reception is held in one bunch. It's a good thing for the company, for the senders don't count the words and file their telegrams without any revision. Sometimes they run up to 100 or 150 words."

# SUFFERINGS AT THE FRONT.

**Terrible Scenes That Followed the Battle of Cold Harbor.**

General Horace Porter, in "Campaigning With Grant," in the Century, telling of the battle of Cold Harbor, says:

The general in chief realized that he was in a swampy and sickly portion of the country. The malaria was highly productive of disease, and the Chickahominy fever was dreaded by all the troops who had a recollection of its ravages when they campaigned in that section of the country two years before. The operations had been so active that precautions against sickness had necessarily been much neglected, and the general was anxious, while giving the men some rest, to improve the sanitary conditions. By dint of extraordinary exertions the camps were well policed and large quantities of fresh vegetables were brought forward and distributed. Cattle were received in much better condition than those which had made long marches and had furnished beef which was far from being wholesome. Greater attention was demanded in the cooking of the food and the procuring of better water. Dead animals and offal were buried, and more stringent sanitary regulations were enforced throughout the entire command.

What was most distressing at this time was the condition of affairs at the extreme front. No one who did not witness the sights on those portions of the line where the opposing troops were in exceptionally close contact can form an idea of the sufferings experienced. Staff officers used to work their way on foot daily to the advanced points, so as to be able to report with accuracy these harrowing scenes. Some of the sights were not unlike those of the "bloody angle" at Spottsylvania. Between the lines where the heavy assaults had been made there was in some places a distance of 30 or 40 yards completely covered by the dead and wounded of both sides. The bodies of dead were festering in the sun, while the wounded were dying a torturing death from starvation, thirst and loss of blood. In some places the stench became sickening. Every attempt to make a change in the picket line brought on heavy firing, as both sides had become nervous from long watchfulness, and the slightest movement on either front led to the belief that it was the beginning of an assault.

In the night there was often heavy artillery firing, sometimes accompanied by musket fire, with a view to determining the other side from attacking, or occasioned by false rumors of an attempt to assault. The men on the advanced lines had to lie close to the ground in narrow trenches, with little water for drinking purposes except that obtained from surface drainage. They were subjected to the broiling heat by day and the chilling winds and fogs at night and had to eat the rations that could be got to them under the greatest imaginable discomfort.

# A QUORUM OF CONGRESS.

**Much Business Transacted Without One Privileges of Representatives.**

In "This Country of Ours," in The Century, ex-President Harrison gives this interesting view of the workings of congress: "A majority of each house, under the constitution, constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. If a quorum is not present and that fact is disclosed by a yeas and nays, business must stop until a quorum is secured. But the members present are empowered by the constitution to adjourn from day today and to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide." A great deal of business is done in both the senate and the house when a quorum is not present, the absence of a quorum not being officially disclosed by a roll call. The sergeant-at-arms is not an intravenous attendant at social receptions and dinners, but always an unwelcome one when he comes to demand the attendance of triumphant senators or members upon their respective houses. One-fifth of the members present may demand a vote by yeas and nays, and the vote must be recorded in the journal which each house is required to keep of its proceedings. This journal does not include the debates, which are, however, published in full daily in The Congressional Record.

# STOLE A SPEECH.

**An Amusing Incident of the Presidential Campaign of 1876.**

Back in the campaign of 1876 I was making a tour of the west with Oliver P. Morton and George Sheridan, one of the brightest speakers the American platform has ever known, who accompanied him to do the "funny business." Senator Morton would usually talk for an hour—a dull, turbid, heavy discussion of the financial problem, followed by an attack upon the Democrats of the south for their inhuman treatment of the negro. By the time he had finished the audience would be soaked with wise advice and valuable information, but every spark of enthusiasm would be quenched. Then George Sheridan would take the platform and wake them up. For an hour they would roar with laughter or sit with their mouths open, fascinated by his flights of fancy. It was a rare combination.

One night, after we had been out for a couple of weeks, I think at Fort Wayne, Sheridan said: "Senator, I wish you would let me speak first tonight. I want to go out into the country with some friends."

"All right," replied Senator Morton cheerfully. "You arrange it with the chairman of the meeting."

But when Sheridan took the platform and began to deliver Morton's speech, word for word, as the latter had delivered it every night for a fortnight, the senator became very uneasy. He gave all Morton's arguments against the inflation of the currency and in favor of the resumption of specie payments; he repeated all the statements concerning the outrages in the south; he repeated all of the personal reminiscences of his experiences as governor of Indiana during the war, which the senator was accustomed to work in until the latter was almost paralyzed with chagrin and amazement, and finally, when he reached a point in the discussion of the financial problem where Morton was accustomed to compare a Pompeian gold coin with a United States greenback, he turned to the astonished victim of this practical joke and said in an undertone, "Let's have that coin." The senator handed it over without a murmur, and when Sheridan had recited the eloquent oration which he always used at the close of his speech and had taken his seat, Senator Morton hobbled over to the desk on his two canes and said:

"I am the victim of a practical joke. Realizing the gravity of the issues before the American people, I came into this campaign with a carefully prepared speech, which I have delivered in Mr. Sheridan's hearing so often that he has committed it to memory, and he has delivered it here tonight much better than I could have delivered it. He also is in the habit of making the same speech, and I have heard it many times, but I lack his memory and could not repeat it to save my life. I will therefore appeal to him not to punish you as he has punished me, but to give us some of his stories."

Then the great statesman sat down, thoroughly knocked out. Sheridan responded and spoke half an hour longer, with his joke as his text, and after that if any one suggested his speaking first Senator Morton would tell this story.—Chicago Record.

# THE SACRED LOTUS.

**There Are Pretty Legends of Song and Story About Its Fruit.**

Concerning the rich fruit of the lotus, which grew luxuriantly in the Nile, many charming legends have been told. It was believed that it was so delightful that those who ate of it would never leave the spot where it grew, but for it would abandon home and friends to spend their lives in a dream of serene delight. Homer, in the Odyssey, mentions the lotus eaters, who lived on the northern coast of Africa, and records their attempts to detain the followers of Ulysses by giving them the fruits of the lotus to eat, so that they should never wish to leave the spot where it grew.

The same poetical idea is known to the Arabs, who call it the "fruit of destiny," which is to be eaten in paradise, and it is on this foundation that Tennyson built his charming poem of the "Lotus Eaters." This mythical lotus has been identified by several botanists with that indigenous to Tunis, which is a thorny shrub, with berries of the size of an olive.

Mungo Park found a species of lotus in Central America bearing berries of a delicious taste, which, on being dried and pounded, made very wholesome and pleasant bread. The lotus fruit found in Tunis has a stimulating, almost intoxicating effect, and it is therefore probable that this plant furnished the foundation of the ancient legends.

The sacred lotus of the Egyptians was a fine aquatic plant, dedicated to Osiris and Isis and regarded in Egyptian delineations as signifying the creation of the world. Distinct from this lotus was that known as the blue lotus of the Nile, also a sacred plant. Both these species of lotus occur frequently as religious symbols and decorations in the temples.—Public Opinion.

Queer English.

There is a signboard above the gateway of the Eye infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which tells us that "when this gate is closed urgent cases and accidents must ring the front doorbell."

About the middle of this century a notice appeared on the Flynemouth sands to the effect (we quote from memory), "Visitors are cautioned against bathing within 100 yards of this spot, several persons having been drowned here recently by order of the authorities."

London Fun.

A Long Felt Want.

"Things are looking up."

"How so?"

"Some fellow has invented a cash register for married men's trousers' pockets."—Chicago Record.

Ready to wear.

# CAUGHT BY LETTERS.

Z. T. Lewis, the Noted Bond Forger, Arrested.

FLOATED \$300,000 OF OHIO BONDS.

Over Four Hundred Indictments In Ohio Courts Are Pending Against Him—His Forgeries Caused Much Excitement Among Bankers.

URBANA, O., April 7.—Z. T. Lewis, who became a fugitive from justice two years ago after committing a series of the most daring forgeries ever attempted in this state, has been brought back to Urbana from Ypsilanti, Mich., where he was arrested. Lewis is a physical wreck. Constant worry has undermined his constitution and he is suffering severely from nervous prostration and rheumatism. Lewis, who had been counted a shrewd financier, confined his forgeries to county and school district bonds. The forgeries amounted to about \$300,000 and the securities he forged were represented to have been issued in five different Ohio counties. He imposed upon some of the most cautious bankers and brokers in this section of the country as well as many in the bond markets of the east.

Four hundred indictments are now pending in various Ohio courts against Lewis, although his arrest was made on a warrant charging but one forgery. The National Bank of Redemption of Boston will back the prosecution of the prisoner at the trial which is to be begun as soon as possible. When arrested at Ypsilanti Lewis was living with his family under the name of James Leache. He consented to return to Ohio without a re-quisition. When asked if he had anything to say Lewis replied: "Not now, but probably I will talk to you later."

Lewis was caught through his mailing letters to his family. When arrested Lewis coolly remarked he was sorry he ever left home.

Lewis was arrested by private detective Kirby of Dayton, O., who has been on his track ever since Lewis disappeared from Urbana. Lewis has been tracked all over the country, and once Detective Ralph Crawford of Cincinnati followed him to Mexico.

Lewis was a banker and broker at Urbana and was regarded as one of the shrewdest financial men in the state. The financial world was shocked when it developed that Lewis had forged thousands of dollars worth of Dayton city bonds and floated them. A warrant was sworn out for Lewis' arrest, but he fled before the officers could arrest him.

## BESIEGED BY INVESTORS.

Many People Caught by the Dean Company Failure.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The offices of E. S. Dean & Co. were besieged by anxious investors. Some of them came from New Jersey and from up New York state, hoping to get back some of their money. The deputy sheriff in charge of the office gave them no encouragement. He also refused to receive numerous collect telegraphic despatches. Some of the investors were poor washerwomen and seamstresses who had given their last dollar to the bucket shop, tempted by the promises of enormous profits. Even the firm's own typewriters had not received their wages. It is said that 2,000 investors all over the United States have lost \$5,000,000.

A representative of the postoffice department, it is rumored, has lately been in Wall street endeavoring to work up cases against bucketshops and other similar concerns which do most of their business through the mails.

The firm made money, and pooling its profits divided them pro rata among investors. March 1 a circular was sent out to the effect that in view of the war complications in the east wheat was a desirable investment. The decision of the United States supreme court in the railroad pool upset calculations, for it sent wheat down four points, and the E. S. Dean company, having its money tied up, was in the doldrums. Suspension followed, and the probabilities are that customers will receive a very small percentage on their holdings.

## THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

The People Are Anxious to Know the Duration of It.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The feature of the flood condition in the Mississippi delta is the gradual spread of water over an area that hitherto was never overflowed. The upper crevasse, in Tunica county, is 2,000 feet wide, and so great is the outpour that water from below the break is being drawn up to and hurled out over the fertile valley through the crevasse. All of the country east to main line of Yazoo and Mississippi Valley road is flooded, and in many places the water has gone over the tracks, filling the Yazoo river. The fall in the main channel at Helena, Greenville, Vicksburg and Arkansas City is due to the filling up of the delta and the lower White river country.

The supreme question is the duration of the flood. If the lower levees along Louisiana and Southeastern Arkansas should hold, which it is believed they will not do, the emptying of the delta and St. Francis basin will be slow. If they break and the river continues to fall at Cairo the upper St. Francis basin and the delta will be clear of water by May 5. If this should prove true there will be no difficulty in growing cotton.

## A Lake and Rail Line.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Wisconsin Central announces that it has in connection with the Great Lakes Steamship company established a lake and rail line for the transportation of freight between Buffalo, Cleveland and other Lake Erie ports and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other points in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, via Manitowoc.

## Blockade Plans Completed.

ROME, April 7.—It is semi-officially announced that the admirals of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters have completed the plan for the blockade of Greece and have forwarded to their respective governments for approval.

The People are Convinced

When they read the testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest men and women, and are plain, straightforward statements of fact. The people have confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla because they know it actually and permanently cures, even when other medicines fail.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT OFFICE.

## MR. RATCHFORD RETURNS

He Attends an Important Convention of Miners in Illinois.

President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers of America, has returned from Illinois, where he attended an important convention of the organized and unorganized miners of that state. About twenty delegates were present and they represented substantially all the miners in that state. The convention was harmonious throughout, and action was taken on some legislation pending in the Illinois legislature; resolutions were also adopted to perfect the organization as speedily as possible, and President Ratchford has reasons to believe that this will be carried out to the letter, as every delegate left the hall with a full determination to bring this about. No action was taken on the wage question, for the reason that the present scale does not expire until May 1, and it is safe to predict that even when this time is reached no effort will be made on the part of the miners to disturb the present amicable relations that now exists between them and the operators.

## PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Bondholders Getting Together.

The Fitzgerald organization committee of the Wheeling & Lake Erie announces that it has received deposits of nearly all of the consolidated mortgage 1 per cent bonds, and has in preparation a plan of reorganization embracing all interests. In view of the default of April

coupons the committee invites holders of first mortgage bonds of 1926 (Lake Erie division), and also of first mortgage bonds of 1928 (Wheeling division), to deposit them for mutual protection with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York. Edward N. Gibbs, vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been added to the committee.

Holders of first mortgage bonds of 1926 are notified by Maitland, Coppell & Co., that in view of the default on the coupons due April 1 the firm as owners of and representing a large amount of bonds beg that other holders will communicate with them for the protection of all interested.

## ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—[By Associated Press]—The whole Republican city ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 4,276 to 24,038.

## DID NOT KNOW HE WAS AN OFFICER.

BOLIVAR, April 8.—Last Saturday Mrs. Susan Zopf, recently of Canton, was sitting chatting with acquaintances at the home of Andrew Gilbert, where she had been invited to dinner. When a two-horse carriage drove up to the Gilbert residence and a man leaped from it. He came to arrest Mrs. Zopf, who is said to be insane. About this time Mrs. Zopf's son John arrived on the scene, and not knowing the mission of the strange man, leaped to his mother's side and attempted to prevent him from placing hand cuffs on her wrists. The deputy struck at John with a maul, but he dodged the blow and grabbed a stick of stove wood and rushed at the deputy, when Gilbert caught John and prevented him from striking the sheriff. Some years ago Mrs. Zopf acted queerly on several occasions, and the daughters were instrumental in having her sent to an institution to be cured; she having been adjudged insane, although not dangerously so. She was not away long until she returned to her two daughters. She claims they have been making her life miserable ever since. Mrs. Zopf came to Bolivar a few weeks ago on a visit to her son and neighbors. While here she took a notion to fit up several rooms in her old home which she still owns and sent after her goods that are in possession of the two daughters. She had the rooms papered and made some garden. She sent Joseph Hardesty with his team after the goods, and she accompanied by her son, drove up in a road wagon, stopping at her brother-in-law, Ephraim Fohl, of Canton. As soon as the girls found out that she was there they sent a policeman and a doctor to come home and to forbid Mr. Hardesty taking the goods. She is at Mr. Fohl's and the whole affair is being investigated. The assistant engineer on the W. & L. E. has rented the Frank Sisson property, and will move his family from Michigan in the near future. The construction of several bridges above the village, on the W. & L. E., will require some time and the hands will be busy in town during the building of the bridges.

## Stands at the Head.

Aug. 4, J. B. Gandy, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

## Backlin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

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## TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Stocks opened about as they closed yesterday, but were more strong. Sugar led the advance to 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ . St. Paul and Jersey Central were strong. While trade was quiet and firm the market was without a feature.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The market today has been panicky with extremes of liquidation by holders who have been carrying wheat, believing in the strength of its statistical position, but whose margins have not been able to stand a strain of a 15c decline. From opening to close there was a steady outpouring of long wheat, both for foreign and local account, with support very light and from shorts only. Yesterday's decrease in Bradstreet lowered cables from Liverpool, and good weather combined with the weakness of long interest noted abroad, have been responsible for the break.

Today's events clear the atmosphere and give such bulls as may be left a chance to buy cheap wheat with more prospects of a sharp upturn in our markets. Corn has been heavy in sympathy with wheat, but otherwise no special feature. The same can be said of provisions. The Wabash road announces that it will meet cut rates on wheat and flour for Minneapolis and St. Louis. Other roads are still cutting.

	Open	High	Low	Close
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
Wheat	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats				
July	18	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn				
July	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork				
May	8.20	8.20	7.95	8.07
July	8.30	8.30	8.07	8.15
Lard				
May	4.07	4.07	4.05	4.05
July	4.17	4.17	4.15	4.15

TOLEDO, April 7.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat \$84.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open	High	Low	Close
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
American Sugar	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
American Tobacco	73	73	73	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. B. & Q.	71	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago Gas	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Electric	32	32	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jersey Central	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Outsville & Nashville	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lake Shore				
Manhattan	84	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwest	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario & Western				13 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Paul	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$

## THE MASSILLION MARKETS.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date April 6, 1897.

	GRAIN MARKET.
Wheat per bushel	85
Rye, per bushel	34-38
Oats	16-17
Corn	21-22
Sugar	45
Wool	8-12 1/2
Flax Seed	1.00
Clover Seed	4.50
Timothy Seed	1.50
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay	8.00

## PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb.</